

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 976

Washington, D. C.

March 11, 1944

## RECOMMENDATIONS ON MEETING MANPOWER SITUATION

### N.C.A. Committee Makes Suggestions Based on Conferences With Government Agencies

The Association's Manpower Committee met in Washington during the past week and held conferences with the Selective Service, the War Manpower Commission, the War Food Administration, the Labor Branch of the War Food Administration, and with the Provost General's office of the Army.

As the result of these meetings the Committee has the following recommendations to make:

1. That WMC Regional and State Directors and their staffs be made thoroughly conversant with the canners' labor problems. In many cases this already has been done. In particular, every effort should be made to have the WMC Manpower Priority Committees establish a No. 1 Labor Referral Priority during the active season for processors of perishable fruits and vegetables. A better dispersal and distribution of prisoners of war by the Army is being planned. This source of labor should be thoroughly explored with WMC officials.

2. That canners work closely with the State Extension Services, the County Agents, and the growers to the end that growers have an adequate supply of labor, including foreign workers if necessary, for harvesting canning crops. A complete understanding along these lines will have great value in the proper distribution of workers in any area. The State Extension Service and the County Agents will administer the foreign workers recruited for agricultural use under the Farm Labor Program authorized by Public Law 229.

3. That individual canners make clear to their local draft boards the extent to which production hinges on the retention of key workers.

4. That in any cases where the individual canner has not established close working arrangements with local USES representatives, he should do so without delay.

In all its conferences with the government agencies the Committee has earnestly represented to the Federal and Army officials that the number one problem of the industry is manpower. The Committee has reported that the industry and the individual canners are prepared and anxious to meet WFA's

urgent plea for all-out production. The Committee has also represented that the several State associations and the individual canners are making plans to use all their own ingenuity and energy to secure every possible worker. The Committee also has made it clear that the one factor lacking is a backlog of strong men and boys.

### Manpower Commission—Employment Service

The plans of the WMC in Washington are farther advanced and better laid than for any previous season. However, Washington-made plans are no better than their execution in the field. The Association's Committee is therefore recommending that canners' associations in each WMC Region band together to call upon the Regional Director of WMC and discuss in person the labor problems confronting the processors of perishable foods. In many cases this has already been done.

(Continued on page 8120)

### Paper Labels Banned for Army Cans—both Export and Domestic

The large export requirement of the Army for canned fruits and vegetables from the 1944 pack has now led to an extension of the program of accepting cans without labels. This will now apply to both export and domestic requirements for the Army only. The acceptance of cans without labels on the domestic portion of the pack results from situations frequently arising requiring that the domestic merchandise be repacked for export use. All cans accepted in an unlabeled condition must carry information to identify the product in accordance with QMC Tentative Specification CQD 107-A.

Inasmuch as the Army is the only agency accepting cans without labels for both domestic and export requirements, it will be necessary for the canners to get in touch with the local

(Concluded on page 8121)

## WAGE-HOUR EXTENDS OUTSIDE WAREHOUSE EXEMPTION

### Postponement of 7(c) Enforcement to Continue Throughout Emergency

On February 28, 1944, Administrator L. Metcalfe Walling of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor announced the extension of his May 21, 1943 ruling, in which he had postponed until March 1, 1944, the enforcement of the departmental interpretation which held that a warehouse which was not attached to or immediately adjacent to the cannery premises could not be considered a place of employment within the 7(c) exemption. (The text of the original announcement was set forth in INFORMATION LETTER No. 936, May 29, 1943, page 7683.)

The extension of this administrative agreement to postpone enforcement of the Department's own interpretation is said to rest upon the fact that "operating conditions in the fresh fruit and vegetable canning industry, due in part to War and Navy Departments and Lend-lease priorities and to OPA and ODT regulations . . . continue to exist." The enforcement policy will remain in effect "until such time as the Administrator, after reasonable notice

to the industry affected, determines and announces that such abnormal wartime emergency conditions have ceased to exist."

The effect of this new announcement is that the 7(c) exemption may be extended to embrace employees who work in warehouses located at some distance from the cannery in conjunction with which they are operated,

"provided that the only goods stored in such warehouses are those that have been canned in that cannery."

The Administration still takes the position that the handling in any such warehouse of goods packed in another cannery defeats the exemption for all employees so engaged.

The problem of the application of these Wage and Hour Law exemptions to warehousing employees is now under study by a subcommittee of the Legislative Committee of the Association. The Administrator's agreement not to enforce the Department's views at this time does not change the basic differences in view between the canning industry and the Administrator as to the proper scope of the statutory exemptions.

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**Tri-State Spring Meeting**

The Tri-State Packers Association has announced its annual spring meeting for April 3 and 4, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

**CANNED FISH PURCHASES****Offer Program for Sea Herring, Maine Sardines Similar to One Used Last Year by FSOC**

The Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, as the designated agency to purchase all government requirements of canned sea herring and canned Maine sardines, announces that it will now receive offers for the sale of such canned fish required to be set aside in 1944, pursuant to Food Distribution Order No. 44, or as may be amended, or in accordance with subsequent orders.

Purchases again will be made by negotiated contracts executed in the name of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, usually referred to as FSOC. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents this year. Form FDA-474, "Standard Contract Conditions" contains conditions which apply to purchases of all commodities; Form SCB-64, "Canned Fish—General Contract Conditions," contains additional terms applying to purchases of all species of canned fish; and Form SCP-1861, "Canned Sea Herring and Canned Maine Sardines—Offer of Sale," which details the conditions applying specifically to those types of fish.

Copies of each of these forms have been distributed by WFA and canners who expect to operate during 1944 have been requested to submit their proposals as soon as practicable, but in any case not later than April 15, 1944. It is intended that one contract will cover the entire quantity of canned sea herring and canned Maine sardines purchased for delivery to government agencies during the 1944 packing season and only one contract number will be assigned to each canner.

Offers on Form SCP-1861 may be mailed at any time prior to April 15, 1944, to the Fish Products Division, Special Commodities Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., in an original and four completely executed copies. Notice of acceptance will be given by telegram filed at Washington, D. C., within ten days after the date of the offer.

It is preferred by FSOC that canned sea herring be packed in tomato sauce, but natural style will be accepted. If packed in tomato sauce there shall be added not less than one half gallon of tomato sauce, having a specific gravity of 1.045, to a case of 48/300's (300x407) or 48/1 oval cans.

It is requested that one half of the deliveries to the Government of 34

ounce Maine sardines be packed in tomato sauce. At the time of packing tomato sauce style, there shall be added to each case of 100/3 1/4 oz. cans or each case of 48 1/2 size cans not less than one-half gallon of tomato sauce having a specific gravity of not less than 1.045. Canners are asked to arrange voluntarily their packing schedules to meet government needs of this style pack and thus avoid the necessity of a restrictive order on the part of the Government.

All tomato sauce used must comply with the applicable requirements of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and amendments thereto, the announcement stated.

**Citrus Pulp Offers Invited**

The War Food Administration has announced that it will purchase through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation approximately 300,000 pounds of dried citrus pulp, grown and processed in the United States.

Deliveries are needed for 150,000 pounds for March and a like amount for April. FSOC states that preference will be given to the earliest delivery offered, under the terms of Announcement FSC-1854.

Offers may be submitted by letter or telegram addressed to E. J. Murphy, Chief, Grain Products Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

**Continue Canned Fish Reports**

Fish canners must continue to file weekly and seasonal reports during the 1944-45 packing season with the War Food Administration.

Salmon canners, however, are not required to report their pack of chum and steelhead, as these species have been removed from government set-aside restrictions. Shrimp canners also are excluded from reporting requirements.

Continuation of reports during the packing season, March 1, 1944, to February 28, 1945, is provided in Amendment 2 to Director Food Distribution Order 44-1.

Each canner must continue to report each calendar week the quantity and class of fish he packs. Such reports must be submitted not later than four days after the last day of the week. A report at the end of his packing season on the quantity and class of fish he packed is required within 15 days after the last day of the packing season. All previous requirements for reports under Director FDO 44-1 will remain in effect, it was stated.

## SCHEDULE OF SUPPORT PRICES MADE OFFICIAL

**New Jersey Tomatoes Raised \$1 per  
Ton and Sweet Corn Increased  
\$2 in One Region**

When War Food Administrator Marvin Jones announced the 1944 schedule of support prices for most farm products on January 26 and for canning vegetables on February 18, he stated that the schedules were contingent upon action by Congress making provision for carrying out the support price program. This action has been taken and the price schedules now become effective, according to an announcement by Mr. Jones on March 4.

The official schedule of support prices for canned vegetables contains only two changes from the schedule as reproduced in the INFORMATION LETTER for February 19. These are as follows:

Sweet corn in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and central and eastern Iowa—\$19 per ton instead of \$17 as previously listed.

Tomatoes in New Jersey—\$29 per ton instead of \$28.

Support prices for U. S. grade No. 1 dry edible beans were set at \$8 per hundred pounds for light red kidney, dark red kidney, and Western red kidney, instead of \$7.50 as formerly announced.

The following new paragraph was added to the program to cover wrinkled types of dry peas:

During the period ending June 30, 1945, WFA will purchase 1944 crop wrinkled type dry peas of the varietal types Alderman, Perfection, Profusion, Surprise, and Thomas Laxton, which are grown for canning purposes under contracts approved by State agricultural conservation committees but which, for various reasons, can not be canned. Purchases will be made in carload lots, cleaned and bagged f.o.b. cars at country shipping points, at the following prices: U. S. No. 1 grade, \$3.50 per hundred pounds; U. S. No. 2 grade, \$3.25 per hundred pounds.

Soy bean support prices were raised 10 cents per bushel for green and yellow types, grade 2 or better, and peanut support prices were raised \$10 per ton for Spanish, Virginia and Valencia types, and \$5 per ton for Runner types. The official support prices for these items are now \$2.04 per bushel, \$160 per ton, and \$145 per ton, respectively.

### To Fulfill Soybean Contracts

Fulfillment of contracts for soybeans of the 1943 crop entered into prior to February 24, 1944, for delivery prior to September 30, 1944, is permitted by the Office of Price Administration in

Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 515, which became effective March 1—simultaneously with the new regulation on soybeans, the OPA has announced. February 24 was the date the regulation was issued.

This action was taken at the request of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which had encouraged the purchase and storage of soybeans by a few processors, in terminal elevators, OPA stated.

### Tinplate Production Gains

Tin plate production for the second quarter of 1944 will be 75,000 tons more than originally estimated, the War Production Board has announced. First estimates placed second quarter production at 750,000 tons, but final figures recently announced indicate that it will reach 825,000 tons.

### Laboratory Priorities Changed

Conditions under which priority assistance is given to laboratories were clarified March 6 by the War Production Board through issuance of Preference Rating Order P-43 as amended.

The definition of "laboratory" now specifies that any person who carries on scientific or technological investigation, testing, development or experimentation in his business is considered to operate a laboratory in buying material for these purposes, even though he does not have a separate department or organization in his company or institution for such activities. New provisions of the amended order follow:

Restrictions on the quantity of aluminum that may be obtained under the order are removed.

Priorities assistance assigned under P-43 may be used for construction jobs costing not more than \$500 without applying for permission to start construction under L-41. The laboratory's cost of labor and of equipment required for laboratory activities need not be included in computing the cost of a construction job.

Hand tools and safety equipment bought by a laboratory for resale to its employees for use in the laboratory's activities may be obtained under the order.

Procedure for obtaining controlled materials has been simplified, and the allotment number V-9 is used in place of MRO-P-43. A new procedure for obtaining Class A products is set up and described.

Even though machinery or facilities include new features or developments, material for their production cannot be obtained under the order if they are intended for use in the manufacture of commercial products.

## TRUCK REHABILITATION

### ODT Plans Rebuilding, Overhauling and Parts Replacement Program

A wartime rehabilitation program to maintain the nation's motor transportation system by the most economical use of replacement parts and the least drain upon parts-manufacturing facilities was announced March 6 by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The program calls for rebuilding and overhauling trucks by the use of rebuilt exchange engines, transmissions and rear axle assemblies, ODT said. These larger component truck units will be exchanged at dealer garages for rebuilt units, with a minimum truck layover, it was explained. This is designed to keep vehicles on the road more days during the year and minimize deterioration of truck transportation equipment, ODT added.

The program will be outlined in a series of meetings of regional ODT officials and manufacturer's representatives from March 13 to April 12.

Since engines, transmissions and rear axles cannot be rebuilt by the smaller neighborhood garages and shops because of the lack of facilities and prohibitive expense, the larger units will be obtained from original unit manufacturers, specialized rebuilders and dealer garages, ODT explained.

ODT said that the War Production Board already has written into its 1944 production schedules more than 18,000 transmissions and over 7,000 rear axle assemblies as an initial inventory for the program, and has given assurance that approximately 138,000 engines required to implement the project this year will be added.

A truck operator will be able to obtain a rebuilt engine, transmission or rear axle in exchange for a similar unit from his vehicle if the exchange is necessary to maintain essential transportation.

Wherever individual replacement parts will serve the need, they must of course, be used instead of the larger component units. The smaller replacement parts required will be provided under WPB's Limitation Order L-158, ODT stated.

Fleet owners with 25 or more vehicles, who maintain their own trucks and are equipped to overhaul large units, may purchase one spare unit for every five vehicles, ODT said.

ODT maintenance experts emphasized that since the rebuilt unit will contain many new parts, it should receive the same careful treatment as that accorded to an entirely new unit.

The vehicle in which an exchange unit is placed should be put on a rigid schedule of preventive maintenance, since the stock of such units will not be large enough to warrant careless use, they added.

### V-Box Production Is Assured Under Containerboard Controls

The critical shortage of containerboard has made it necessary for the War Production Board to assume complete control over the distribution of all containerboard after April 1, 1944, WPB announced March 6. To accomplish this, Conservation Order M-290 has been amended.

Previously, the order provided for a "reserve" of 25 per cent of each mill's production of containerboard. This "reserve" has been allocated on a monthly basis primarily for the manufacture of V-boxes. The remainder of each mill's production was uncontrolled except that it was to be pro-rated among the mill's outstanding contracts or commitments.

The amended M-290 makes it necessary for all users of containerboard to obtain authorization from WPB as a condition precedent to accepting delivery of this material. These authorizations will be issued on a quarterly basis, disturbing the normal flow of containerboard as little as possible. At the same time, it will be channeled to most essential uses as represented by rating patterns reported to WPB by converters.

An exemption for small users of 2½ tons per quarter is provided. The order also provides that WPB may direct mills to produce specified types and grades of board and to ship it to specified persons, thus assuring that requirements for such specialized items as V-boxes will be met. To supplement this power, WPB is authorized to direct the manner in which converters must use their containerboard supplies.

### New Head for OPA Field Work

The appointment of James C. Derieux, former regional administrator at Atlanta, Georgia, to the position of deputy administrator for field operations in the national headquarters of the Office of Price Administration in Washington was announced March 5 by Price Administrator Chester Bowles. At the same time, Mr. Bowles announced that Alexander Harris, former assistant regional administrator at Atlanta, would succeed Mr. Derieux as acting regional administrator.

## NECESSITY CERTIFICATES

### Amended Regulations Require Filing of Applications in Washington

The War Production Board has issued amended regulations covering the issuance of Necessity Certificates. An important change is the requirement that in order to be considered for tax amortization privileges, it will be necessary to file the application for a Necessity Certificate together with the application for priority assistance or specific authorization before construction is started. These combined applications, regardless of project-value, should be filed with the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. Following is the text of the new regulations, as published in the *Federal Register* for March 4:

The amended regulations (December 17, 1943) governing the issuance of Necessity Certificates under section 124 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code (8 F.R. 16064) prescribed by the Chairman of the War Production Board with the approval of the President (*supra*) are amended as follows:

Section 3 (c) (v) is amended to read as follows:

(v) *Applications for certification of certain facilities must be filed with request for priority assistance or specific authorization.* The issuance of a Necessity Certificate will not be considered for tax amortization of facilities acquired after the issuance of these regulations and for which an application for a Necessity Certificate is filed after the issuance of these Regulations, the acquisition of which can be made only with priority assistance or specific authorization of the War Production Board, unless the application for a certificate is filed together with the application for priority assistance or specific authorization.

Section 4 is amended to read as follows:

(4) *Application must be filed and determination made before construction is begun or date of acquisition.* The construction, reconstruction, erection, installation or acquisition of a facility will not be deemed necessary within the terms of these regulations unless a determination of necessity is made by the certifying authority prior to the beginning of the construction, reconstruction, erection, installation or date of acquisition.

Section 7 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) *Place and time of filing application:* After the effective date of this regulation, an application for a Necessity Certificate for facilities for which, within the meaning of prior regulations, the date of beginning of construction or acquisition was prior to October 5, 1943, or the making of contracts for the construction or acquisition was prior to Oc-

tober 5, 1943, shall be filed with the War Production Board in Washington, D. C., and shall be deemed to be filed when received at that office.

### WFA Procurement Guarantee

In the course of his address at the Processors' Conference at Chicago, Deputy Director C. W. Kitchen of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, read a telegram from Director Lee Marshall relative to the Government's guarantee to purchase canned fruits and vegetables. This telegram was not included in the text of Mr. Kitchen's address as published in the *INFORMATION LETTER* for February 19. In order that canners may have the telegram as read to the conference it is reproduced below:

"The War Food Administration will guarantee the procurement from certified canners by the Federal Government of 90 per cent of the total quantity of all canned fruits and vegetables required to be set aside. If all agencies eligible to purchase canned fruits and vegetables under the set-aside order do not take 90 per cent of the quantity set aside, the War Food Administration will procure for its own account any difference between the amounts actually procured and 90 per cent of the total set aside for government agencies. The purpose of this statement is not to foreclose the possibility of releasing any part of the set-aside commodities which are not actually needed to meet war requirements but is to assure the canning industry that a market to the extent indicated will be provided for the amount set aside if for any reason a civilian market does not exist."

### Glass Container Production and Requirements About Even

Estimated 1944 production of glass containers is 98,000,000 gross and estimated requirements for the year are about 95,500,000 gross, according to data presented at a recent meeting of the War Production Board Glass Container Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee. Requirements are based on the quotas established for various uses by Order L-103-b.

The industry was urged by WPB officials to conserve paper shipping containers in view of the paper and paperboard shortage. The advice of an outstanding packaging expert is available to the industry, officials of the Paperboard Division said.

The Carton Specification Committee of the Glass Container Association has been asked to serve as a task committee to study new methods of packaging which might be adapted uniformly by the entire industry.



### Alaska Salmon Concentration Order for 1944 Is Issued

The new concentration order under which the Alaska salmon industry will operate during the 1944 season has been announced by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes. The order is now effective and will be administered by the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, which directed the similar plan last year.

While continuing the plan of concentrating the canning of salmon in the most efficient plants, this year's order is somewhat more liberal than that of 1943 in that it authorizes the operation of 89 out of a total of 119 plants, compared with the 77 authorized last year. Other important changes this year are the following:

The manpower quotas for the various canneries, which have been established by the War Manpower Commission, are specified in the order.

Also new this year is the requirement that all persons, companies, and corporations authorized under the terms of the order to engage in salmon canning must obtain a license from the Fishery Coordinator. The licenses will, however, be issued automatically to all canners named in the order as being authorized to can salmon.

Ralph Ferrandini, Area Coordinator for Alaska, will administer the order from Seattle, and Captain J. Steele Culbertson, on liaison assignment from the Army to the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, will oversee the season's field operations. Captain Culbertson's headquarters will be in the newly established regional office of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Juneau.

Full text of the salmon concentration order (Order 1925) appears in the *Federal Register* for March 4.

### Marine Sales Price Provision

Sales by persons who supply boat products for the provisioning of boats and ships have been brought under the regulation governing ceiling prices of dry groceries sold by wholesalers, by the Office of Price Administration. This action, taken in Amendment No. 7 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 421, is effective March 13, 1944.

Under earlier regulations, marine provisioners could not, without hardship, use the maximum prices established for other wholesalers because of unusually high operating costs, including maintenance of power launches, toll bridge charges and expense of a 24-hour-a-day working force for loading provisions. They were therefore excluded from the regulation by amendment and have been operating under the General Maxi-

mum Price Regulation—with the individual seller's price "frozen" at his March, 1942, "high"—for practically all of the dry groceries sold by them.

However, the present regulation covering dry grocery sales by wholesalers includes a separate classification for institutional wholesalers, and marine provisioners are now being included in that classification. This, it is believed by OPA, will give them needed relief by furnishing mark-ups more nearly in line with those customary in the industry in normal times.

Institutional wholesalers' maximum prices for the commodities covered by the regulation may now be used for regular sales by marine provisioners to ship operators and boat and steamship companies. In cases of sales to retailers, however, marine provisioners must figure their maximum prices either as Class 2 (cash-and-carry) wholesalers or as Class 3 (service) wholesalers, depending upon whether the sales are being made with or without delivery.

### Raisin, Currant Restrictions

The War Food Administration has placed further restrictions on the use of 1943 crop raisins and Zante currants by prohibiting their sale (except to or as directed by WFA) for conversion into alcohol, brandy, wine, or any other beverage, as well as any concentrate, any syrup, or any other product or by-product.

The new restrictions, covering all grades and qualities of raisins and currants (including stems, blows, and sweepings), are contained in an amendment to Food Distribution Order No. 17, which became effective March 4, 1944.

The amendment is a general revision of the order and contains all its former provisions except that one which required packers to set aside unprocessed raisins produced prior to 1943 and owned by them on June 1, 1943. Raisins produced prior to 1943 now are out of producers' hands, and the provision no longer is needed, it was explained.

### Permitted Can Sizes for Peas

A typographical error in the January 3 issue of the INFORMATION LETTER might lead canners to believe that No. 1 size cans are permitted for the packing of green peas, under the terms of Order M-81. However, No. 1's are not among the can sizes specified in Column 3 of Schedule I for green peas. For Item 36, green peas, the can sizes in column 3 should read as follows: "2—2 vacuum (307 x 306), for vacuum pack—10."

### Both Seller and Buyer Must Report Damaged Foods Sales

When damaged processed or meats-fats foods are sold or transferred to insurers or salvagers, both the seller and buyer are to report the transfer within five days, the Office of Price Administration announced March 7. The move is aimed at preventing damaged rationed foods from getting into illegitimate channels, and is achieved through the issuance of Amendments No. 15 to Revised Ration Order 13 and No. 111 to RO 16, both of which became effective on March 10.

Rationing regulations, OPA explained, permit insurers and salvagers to buy damaged rationed foods without giving up points. Heretofore only the person receiving damaged goods has had to report the transfer, and in a good many instances these reports have not been filed as required by the regulations.

The reports should include a description of the kinds and amounts of processed foods and meats-fats transferred. The reports should also include the name and address of the person buying the goods and the date of the transfer. Reports will be made to the OPA district office in the district where the principal office of the seller is located.

### Fish Oil Use Restrictions Removed for Salmon Canning

The War Food Administration has authorized unlimited use of fish oil for the canning of salmon. Its use for this purpose has been limited since November 1, 1943, to 100 per cent of the quantity used in 1942. This release of fish oil to salmon canners is granted under terms of Amendment 2 to FDO 60, which became effective March 2.

The amendment also continues the reporting requirements insofar as the Bureau of the Census is concerned, and adds a requirement that consumers who use 4,000 pounds or more of fish oil in the calendar year and who are subject to quota limitations should report to the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C. (Ref. FDO-60) by April 1 their use of fish oil for specific end uses in the base period (1942). This requirement is included in the amendment so that allowable quotas may be determined and better compliance may be obtained.

The definition of fish oil is changed to "Pacific Coast herring oil" instead of "Alaska herring oil" so as to include all herring oil produced on the West Coast.

### No Cut in Sugar Rations

All present provisional users of sugar, such as processors of canned fruits, vegetables and some of the specialty items, will be granted, for the second quarter of 1944, the same supply of sugar per unit as previously allowed, according to a statement of the War Food Administration, contained in WFA's *Food Trade Letter* for March 4.

### Spinach for Processing

Reports received late in February from spinach canners in California and Texas indicate a 1944 production in these two States of 67,400 tons, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This tonnage exceeds the 1943 production of 40,700 tons by 66 per cent, and the 1942 production of 61,400 tons by 10 per cent.

The acreage of spinach in California and Texas from which spinach is expected to be used in 1944 for canning will total 20,450 acres of which 57,800 are indicated for California and 9,600 for Texas. This compares with 13,130 acres for processing in 1943, and 20,540 tons harvested in 1942.

The 1944 indicated yield is 3.30 tons. The yield for 1943 was 3.10 tons per acre, and 2.90 tons per acre for 1942.

### Sauerkraut Pack for 1942-43

The 1942-43 pack of canned sauerkraut amounted to 2,730,716 cases, all sizes, compared with a pack of 4,804,703 actual cases for 1941-42, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Both annual totals represent years beginning and ending September 1.

Comparison of the pack of bulk kraut shows that 167,842 45-gallon casks were put up in the 1942-43 season, as compared with 84,804 casks during 1941-42.

The following table, based on reports from all the canners known to have packed during the 1942-43 season, presents details of the pack by States:

	24/2½ Cases	6/10 Cases	Misc. Tin Cases	Misc. Glass Cases	Total Cases
New York.....	129,046	604,740	50,893	73,834	867,513
Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.....	15,792	367,735	27,339	761,077	1,171,943
Wisconsin.....		476,285		1,940	478,225
Other Mid-West.....	8,000	72,623		96	80,719
West.....		37,299		35,591	72,890
South.....	35,631	23,795			59,426
Total, U. S.....	188,469	1,582,477	87,232	873,538	2,730,716

### PEAS FOR PROCESSING

#### Increase of 2.5 Per Cent in Intended Acreage Reported by USDA

Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from processors of green peas indicate an increase above the 1943 planted acreage of 2.5 per cent in the plantings for 1944. Should these plans of late February be carried out in the various States, the acreage planted to green peas for canning and freezing will total 497,400 acres in 1944, compared with 485,060 acres in 1943 and an average of 333,600 acres for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period.

Green pea processors in New York State show an increase in their 1944 intended acreage of 80 per cent over the record low 1943 planted acreage of 25,800 acres. Untimely rains during the planting season last year made it nearly impossible to prepare the fields in this State for processing peas in 1943. In Michigan, where conditions in 1943 were similar to those in New York, this year's acreage intentions show a 19 per cent increase over the 1943 planted acreage. Other States where increases are in prospect are widely scattered and include Pennsylvania, Delaware, California and Washington.

Abandonment of acreage planted to green peas for processing has averaged around 7 per cent annually during the past 10 years. If this average loss is assumed for 1944, a planting of 497,400 acres would result in about 462,600 acres for harvest this year compared with 426,850 harvested in 1943.

The harvest of 462,600 acres in 1944 with yields in line with the 10-year average of 1,632 pounds would give a production of 377,500 tons for processing. Yields in line with the 5-year average of 1,833 pounds would result in a production of 424,000 tons for processing. The 1943 total production of green peas for processing was 411,890 tons.

The following table shows the acreages which would result if these late February intentions to contract and plant green peas are carried out in 1944. Since these plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, they

are not to be considered as estimates of the planted acreage for this season. They are to be considered rather as a guide in making adjustments in acreage plans before planting operations actually begin.

State	Planted		Intended		As per cent of 1943
	1943 Acres		1943 Acres		
Maine.....	5,670		5,400		95
New York.....	25,800		48,700		189
Pennsylvania.....	18,300		19,400		106
	49,770		73,500		147.7
Ohio.....	8,100		8,100		100
Indiana.....	14,800		14,800		100
Illinois.....	21,400		20,600		96
Michigan.....	9,800		11,700		119
Wisconsin.....	166,000		161,000		97
Minnesota.....	47,100		46,700		99
Iowa.....	4,200		4,200		100
	271,400		267,100		98.4
Delaware.....	3,900		4,100		105
Maryland.....	15,900		14,500		91
Virginia.....	4,400		3,000		68
	24,200		21,600		89.3
Colorado.....	6,100		5,800		95
Utah.....	16,500		15,300		93
Washington.....	46,000		47,900		104
Oregon.....	49,700		45,000		91
California.....	4,280		4,850		113
	122,580		118,850		97.0
Other States.....	17,110		16,350		96
U. S. Total.....	485,060		497,400		102.5

### OPA Financial Report Forms Are Now Being Mailed

Mailing of the revised, condensed and simplified forms on which business concerns are asked to make annual financial reports to the Office of Price Administration has begun, Administrator Chester Bowles has announced.

This revised Annual Financial Report form, known as Form A, has been reduced from 19 to 4 pages, and 8½ by 11 inch sheets are used instead of the former legal size. This year's instructions are printed on a single sheet, which is the same size as the sheets in the form. The single sheet replaces last year's 12-page instruction booklet as well as some additional instructions that occupied several pages of the form.

Form B, the Interim Financial Report, also has been simplified and shortened. This form was ready for mailing March 10.

Only those concerns receiving the forms from OPA are being asked to file a report. Since OPA's information must be kept current, those companies asked to file are also asked to make



every effort to file Form A within three months after the close of their fiscal year. Form B should be filed within one month after the close of each quarterly period.

The total financial information requested on the new form is essentially the same as that requested previously. The four schedules of the revised form consist of a statement of profit and loss, an analysis of sales, a balance sheet, and a combined statement covering changes in surplus and surplus reserves. Cost of sales, which formerly appeared as a separate schedule, has been incorporated in the profit and loss statement.

Copies of both the old and new editions of Form A with their accompanying instructions may be obtained by writing to the Office of Accounting Service, F.O.B. No. 1, Room 3320, Washington 25, D. C.

### Excess Profits Information Is Opened to OPA Inspection

By Executive Order 9430, issued March 7, 1944, corporation statistical transcript cards prepared by the Bureau of Internal Revenue from corporation income and declared value excess-profits tax returns made under the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, for any taxable year ending after June 30, 1942, and before July 1, 1943, shall be open to inspection by the Office of Price Administration: such inspection to be in accordance and upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in Treasury Decision 5173, approved October 20, 1942, which relates to the inspection of similar cards for taxable years ending after June 1, 1941, and before July 1, 1942.

### California Sardine Report

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of sardines packed during the current season to March 2, 1944, inclusive, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follows:

TONNAGE	Tons
San Francisco Bay.....	126,100
Monterey.....	213,375
Southern California.....	132,170
Total.....	470,545
PACK—Can sizes	Cases
1-lb. ovals.....	1,394,513
1-lb. talls.....	1,887,375
1/2-lb. fillets.....	17,379
1/2-lb. round 96's.....	81,531
5-oz. 100's.....	7,594
Miscellaneous.....	66,370
Total.....	3,154,668

### Edward G. McDougall Dies

Edward G. McDougall, who spent his entire business life with Libby, McNeill & Libby, rising from a clerkship to president and general manager of the company, died suddenly on Thursday evening at Chicago. Funeral services were held on Saturday.

Mr. McDougall was born at Fargo, Michigan, on April 6, 1875. He entered the employ of Libby, McNeill & Libby in 1901, after serving as a lieutenant in the Spanish-American War and service in the Philippines. In 1915 he became vice president of the company and in 1922 its president and general manager. He retired from the presidency and active business life in May, 1941.

Mr. McDougall was long active in the National Cannery Association. He was the second chairman of its Executive Committee and also served on numerous other committees. He was an outstanding figure in the canning industry and was held in high regard by canners all over the country, both for his business ability and sound judgment and for his ingratiating personality.

### "Principles and Methods in Canning of Fishery Products"

A detailed description of the methods used in the commercial canning of 58 varieties of fish and shellfish packed in hermetically sealed containers is provided in Research Report No. 7 of the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. Entitled "Principles and Methods in the Canning of Fishery Products", and written by Norman D. Jarvis, technologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the work consists of 306 pages including illustrations.

In addition to 206 pages of product by product discussion, these other topics are included: Historical outline of the canning of fishery products, statistics on production, principles involved in canning seafoods, vacuum, factors to be considered in establishing a cannery, factors in cannery construction, containers and packages, operation of canning machinery, sanitation, brines and other added ingredients, examination of canned fishery products, cannery inspection, and other overall subjects.

Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 50 cents each.

### Grade and Variety Support Prices Established by WFA

Grade and variety prices for tomatoes, sweet corn, lima beans, green peas, and snap beans, in the North Central Division, have been specified under the 1944 price support program. This Division includes the following States: Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Ohio.

Following are tables of the prices, which have been sent by the War Food Administration to State Chairmen of the Division:

TOMATOES	Per ton
Field run.....	\$24.00
No. 1 Grade.....	28.00
No. 2 Grade.....	18.00

SWEET CORN*	Per ton
Field run.....	17.00
Evergreen.....	15.50
Yellow and other whites.....	17.50

LEIMA BEANS	Per ton
85% Greens.....	95.00
Plus or minus \$1.00 for each percentage point up or down from this base.	

Due to the wide variation of methods in grading and buying and lack of adequate information, no grade breakdowns will be established by this office. It is, therefore, requested that you review green pea contracts carefully to determine that the methods used by processors reflect the support levels.

SNAP BEANS	Per ton
Method A: All types, field run.....	\$80.00
Method B: Round small type, field run.....	85.00
Flat large type, field run.....	70.00
Method C: Round small type, sieve sizes 1-2-3.....	110.00
Sieve size 4.....	85.00
Sieve size 5.....	60.00
Flat large type, sieve sizes 1-2-3-4.....	90.00
Sieve size 5.....	50.00
Methods A, B, C above or any other method acceptable to the State Committee.	

\* EDITOR'S NOTE—See report of new price for sweet corn in Indiana, Illinois, and central and eastern Iowa, established by WFA on March 4, on page 8115 of this issue of the LETTER.

### Walsh-Healey Milk Hearing

A hearing on the extension to December 31, 1944, of the exception of contracts for evaporated milk and powdered skimmed milk from the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will be held in Washington on March 21 at the Department of Labor. The exception was originally granted on November 4, 1942, to extend to December 31, 1943, and on February 12 the War Department requested an extension to December 31, 1944.

## Manpower Bill Introduced

Representative Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut has introduced a bill (H. R. 4229) to assist the armed forces to provide manpower for harvesting, timbering, canning and other essential activities in seasonal emergencies. The bill provides that the "Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall call upon the Director of Selective Service for and shall induct into the armed forces a sufficient number of surplus limited-service men 18 through 37, IV-F's (18 through 37), and nonfathers 38 through 45 with which to meet potential emergency demands of war activities for manpower for harvesting, mining, logging, canning, and other war activities. Enough men should be inducted for such purposes so that there will be not less than 50,000 nor more than 200,000 available at any one time. Standards for induction shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Director of Selective Service. No person so long as he is found by his selective-service local board, subject to appeal in accordance with section 10 (a) (2) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to be regularly and satisfactorily engaged in essential agriculture, mining, industry, or any other activity essential to the war effort or in support thereof, shall be delivered for induction hereunder."

## RECOMMENDATIONS ON MEETING MANPOWER SITUATION

(Continued from page 8111)

It must be remembered that the WMC is charged with the responsibility of supplying labor for all war industries. It is possible, in the midst of many other responsibilities, that a Regional WMC Director may lose sight of the canners' problems. Nor can a WMC Regional Director be criticized for giving negligible consideration to an industry's problems if the industry does not consider it important enough to call them to his attention. Other industries have impressed their importance upon the WMC personnel. The canning industry must impress its importance and its critical labor problem upon Regional and State WMC officials.

Where there is any doubt about the attitude of the Regional WMC staff, the Association's Committee recommends that the officers of the State associations within each WMC Region immediately confer among themselves and appoint a committee representing all

the canners in the region to call upon the Regional Director and his staff to lay the canners' case before him and to inquire of him what specifically can and will be done by WMC in his Region.

Similarly, State WMC Directors should also be made thoroughly conversant with the canners' problems and specific plans be set afoot to meet them.

### Extension Service

Early conversations should be held with the State Extension Service for the purpose of establishing clear understanding of the problems of handling the canning crops. While Extension Service is charged with the responsibility of recruiting agricultural labor and not cannery workers, there is so much in common between processor and grower that the common good can be furthered by cooperation between canners and the Extension Services.

The Association's Committee recommends to each individual canner that he meet with and form a close working agreement with the local USES representatives—that he give the USES man a schedule of his labor requirements by weeks and that there be a thorough and complete understanding between them on a recruitment program.

Further, the individual canner should meet with the County Agent so there may be close harmony and understanding between all those who are recruiting for food production in each canning community. It is particularly important that the plans for harvesting canning crops be laid out in detail. This is, of course, vital to the canner. The County Agent is technically responsible for harvesting labor. Plans should be made as concrete as possible, including provision for foreign workers imported under the Farm Labor Program. A joint meeting with USES local representative and the County Agent would be very desirable.

### Selective Service

The Selective Service situation is very critical. Each canner must watch his list of key men carefully. He must take the precaution to discuss with his local board the position of his plant as a producer of essential food, much of which is for the Army. He must see that his local board thoroughly understands that his production this year is largely dependent upon the retention of key men to supervise the inexperienced. This subject was covered in a bulletin sent to all canners ten days ago. The bulletin was reprinted on page 8099 of last week's INFORMATION LETTER. The Association's Manpower Committee rec-

ommends that every canner read that bulletin and act upon its suggestions.

### Prisoners of War

A better dispersal and distribution of prisoners of war by the Army is being planned. However, the Army can make its plans to advantage only if it knows where critical labor situations may exist or may be expected. There are many things that must control the geographical allocation of prisoners and the Army can offer no assurances that their distribution will be satisfactory from all points of view. It should be remembered that prisoners will not be available in any area or for any canner unless all other sources of labor, including all local sources, intensive community mobilization and normal migrant labor are exhausted and that fact certified by the WMC.

Prisoners will be under the direct control of the Service Area Commander once they are allocated to a Service Area by the Provost General's office. They will be administered from large main camps. Temporary branch camps, located near employment needs, may be established. They usually accommodate a minimum of 200 prisoners. The Geneva Convention requires that prisoners shall be housed on a basis equivalent to that furnished our own troops. Schools, fair grounds, armories, etc., usually make good branch camps. Lights, sewage and water must be available. Fences and sentry boxes must be provided. The Army may supply, if available, materials such as wire for fences and certain items of Army issue which can be reused. When weather is suitable, tent housing is satisfactory and the Army may supply tents if available for branch camps. Otherwise, camp facilities are provided by the employer. In the case of short time camps, pit latrines are permissible instead of water disposed sewage facilities. Experiences indicate that the greatest trouble encountered in setting up branch camps is securing material for cooking, shower baths, hot water, electric wiring, etc.

The prisoners from all camps are transported in vehicles supplied by the employer to and from camp each day. Branch camps should be planned to serve several employers if possible.

Prisoners should be used on jobs where they can be easily guarded in groups of ten or more—warehouses, labeling machine crews, pea viners, receiving platforms, etc.

The cost for prisoners to the employer is at the wage rate certified by the WMC as that which the employer would need to pay for free labor. The

employer periodically (as may be agreed upon) pays by check made out to the Treasurer of the United States. The formal agreement covering all details is a contract between the employer and the Service Area Commander acting for the War Department.

If such prisoners as may be available are to be used to the best advantage, it is necessary that careful planning be done. Therefore, it is urgently recommended that the canners in each State jointly with the State or Regional WMC make a careful survey of all canners' labor needs and the possibility of their being supplied from other sources than prisoners. It must be emphasized that prisoners are available only when no other source can provide necessary men.

The survey in any State or Area should cover the following facts for each canner who is interested: (1) Total number of men needed; (2) when needed; (3) Number which canner and WMC jointly expect to secure from all other sources; (4) Minimum number of prisoners needed to operate plant, keeping in mind the kind of work which they can do in groups of not less than 10 and can be readily guarded while at work.

The survey should also list and describe suggested locations for branch camps (if such are necessary), keeping in mind that one branch camp may serve a number of canners.

Information of this character has been requested from WMC Regional Offices by Washington Headquarters. It is requested that you assist WMC in providing the necessary information for this report.

The experience of canners who have used prisoners indicates that the efficiency of their labor is directly related to the adequacy of civilian supervision given them. The Army provides only guards—not work supervisors.

### Labor Referral Priorities

The Association's Committee recommends that the question of Labor Referral Priorities be discussed with Regional and State WMC Directors and with the Area Manpower Priority Committee. In most areas there will be no more critical labor situation than in the canning industry during the active season. It is only reasonable to ask and to expect that in most areas during the season, seasonal processing be given a No. 1 referral priority by WMC and USES. As a matter of fact, No. 1 priority was established in several areas last season.

### WMC Regional Offices

Following is the list of WMC Regional offices:

**Region I**—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. Regional Director, Joseph A. Smith, 55 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

**Region II**—New York. Regional Director, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

**Region III**—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Regional Director, Francis L. McNamee, Stephen Girard Building, 21 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Region IV**—District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. Regional Director, Henry E. Treide, 433 Third Street, Washington, D. C.

**Region V**—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio. Regional Director, Robert C. Goodwin, 661 Union Commerce Building, Euclid Avenue and East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Region VI**—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. Regional Director, William H. Spencer, 1200 Adams Franklin Building, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

**Region VII**—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee. Regional Director, Dillard B. Lassiter, Grand Theater Building, 137 Peachtree Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

**Region VIII**—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. Regional Director, Frank M. Harig, Jr., 500 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Region IX**—Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma. Regional Director, Ed McDonald, 1600 Fidelity Building, 911 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**Region X**—Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas. Regional Director, James H. Bond, New Mercantile National Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

**Region XI**—Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming. Regional Director, John R. McCusker, 221 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

**Region XII**—Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington. Regional Director, William K. Hopkins, 701 Furniture Mart Building, 1355 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

### PAPER LABELS BANNED

(Concluded from page 8111)

War Department field buyer and determine whether their merchandise is to be assigned to the Army in an unlabeled condition or to some other government agency for whom labels are required.

The program for coating large quantities of canned fruits and vegetables required by the Army and Navy for export into certain critical areas is designed to eliminate corrosion losses due to rusting or pin-holing of the cans. Extensive experiments have shown that the labels under such conditions, being in immediate contact with the cans, become moist and increase the corrosion hazard. In view of this, a decision was reached some time ago that labels would not be used on cans coated with the protective coating.

### WFA Regroups Organizations in Office of Distribution

A regrouping of existing organizations within the Office of Distribution to establish a more direct line of authority was announced March 10 by Lee Marshall, Director of Food Distribution for the War Food Administration. To define responsibilities and authority more clearly and to streamline administration, all programs and functions of the Office of Distribution will be assigned to four deputy directors.

C. W. Kitchen will be Deputy Director for Commodity and Industry Regulation. Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead will be Deputy Director for Supply. S. R. Smith will be Deputy Director for Civilian Programs, and F. A. March has been named Deputy Director for Management.

Included in the regrouping of responsibility is a centralization of WFA's food procurement and disposition functions. Under this arrangement, a newly-created Procurement Branch under the Deputy Director for Supply will be responsible for all food purchasing and disposition of commodities for the Office of Distribution.

It has been learned that in the reorganization, E. A. (Woody) Meyer, who has been Chief of the Industry Operations Branch, becomes Associate Chief of the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Division in the Office of Distribution.

### Preservers Advisory Committee

The names of the following members of a Preserve Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee were made public March 8 by the Office of Price Administration:

Leo Abrahams, General Preserve Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank Armstrong, Jr., National Fruit Products Company, Inc., Winchester, Va.

William A. Barnes, Wheeler-Barnes Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. N. Chappell, The Bama Company, Birmingham, Ala.

T. N. St. Hill, The Tea Garden Products Company, San Francisco, Calif.

R. J. Glaser, Glaser-Crandell Company, Chicago, Ill.

Stuart Kerr, Kerr Preserving Company, Portland, Ore.

T. E. Ryan, Quaker Maid Company, New York, N. Y.

George Senn, Senn Products Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Willard E. Smucker, The J. M. Smucker Company, Orrville, Ohio.

L. E. Whipple, The Whipple Company, Natick, Mass.



## New Organizations Are Formed from Pineapple Group

Conversion of the Pineapple Producers Cooperative Association into two new organizations which will carry on most of the functions of the PPCA, other than marketing functions has been announced.

A trade association has been incorporated in California as the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, qualified to transact business in Hawaii as well as on the mainland. It will carry on the functions of a trade association.

The Pineapple Research Institute of Hawaii, which formerly operated as a department of the PPCA, has been established as a separate entity under a trusteeship agreement by the pineapple companies, acting as members of an Hawaiian association organized for scientific research purposes. The institute will take over and continue the agricultural research which has been pursued in the past.

At recent organization meetings of the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, held in San Francisco, and of the Pineapple Research Institute of Hawaii, held in Honolulu, the former officers of the PPCA were elected Officers of the two new organizations for the remainder of the current fiscal year, ending May 31, 1944.

In addition to Elvon Musick, as president, the officers include: 1st vice-president, Henry A. White, Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd.; 2nd vice-president, W. A. Gellersen, Libby, McNeill & Libby; 3rd vice-president, H. A. Walker, American Factors, Ltd.; secretary, C. L. Queen, in charge of San Francisco office of the two organizations; treasurer, H. D. Spellman, Libby, McNeill & Libby. Acting director of the research institute is Dr. J. L. Collins, and Mrs. E. G. Tobias, assistant secretary, is in charge of the Honolulu office of the growers' association.

## Canned Milk Statistics

The production of evaporated milk, case goods, in January, 1944, showed a seasonal pickup but was smaller than a year earlier. Estimated at 194,500,000 pounds, the January production was nearly 16 per cent larger than that of December but 5 per cent smaller than in January last year. While the January, 1944, production is not up to that of January, 1942 and 1943, it is with those exceptions the highest on record for that month. The January production is 8 per cent above the 5-year (1938-42) January average.

Manufacturers' stocks of evaporated milk, case goods, on February 1, 1944, totaled 169,257,000 pounds or about 12.6 million pounds less than a month earlier. These stocks, however, are about 80 per cent above the unusually low supply of 94,071,000 pounds on hand on February 1 last year.

Production of condensed milk unskimmed, case goods, declined slightly in January from the December level and was 6 per cent less than in January, 1943. Estimated at 7,754,000 pounds, the January output compares with 7,786,000 pounds in December, 1943, and 8,249,000 pounds in January last year. The January, 1944, production is 80 per cent above the 5-year (1938-42) January average, but output was at an unusually low level for several years prior to 1941.

Stocks of condensed milk (case goods) on February 1 totaled 6,248,000 pounds, only slightly less than a month earlier and about 18 per cent larger than on February 1, 1943.

## Ventilated Box Cars in Use for Shipping Florida Citrus

Record demands on the nation's refrigerator car supply have necessitated the more extensive use of ventilated box cars for the transportation of citrus fruits by Florida railroads, according to an announcement by Warren C. Kendall, Chairman of the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads.

"The increased need for refrigerator cars," Mr. Kendall said, "has been brought about by heavier movements of perishables and canned foods for the fighting forces and Lend-lease Allies, and by diversion to the railroads of traffic which in peacetime moved in coastwise ships and in trucks.

"Shippers will be asked to accept ventilated cars only in those cases where the destination areas will not subject the shipments to damage by freezing. The arrangement will be a temporary one and will end as soon as conditions permit.

"By using ventilated box cars where weather conditions permit, Florida citrus shippers are enabling the railroads to protect essential foodstuffs moving in colder climates."

To maintain an adequate supply of ventilated box cars in the Florida citrus-producing area, the Car Service Division has issued an order to all railroads prohibiting the use of this type of car by railroads in the North and requiring their immediate return to the railroads serving Florida.

## Box Sealing Recommendations

The Association of American Railroads is issuing educational posters containing information on proper sealing of shipping cases as part of its campaign to increase transportation efficiency.

One of these posters presents the following recommendations for good sealing of cases when adhesives are used:

1. Use a good quality adhesive which sets rapidly and holds.
2. Use a wide smooth brush.
3. Keep pans and brushes clean and free from foreign matter.
4. Cover inner flaps evenly.
5. Make sure top flaps meet. Allow no open spaces.
6. Keep adhesives in a warm room.
7. Apply steady, even pressure long enough to insure a good "set."
8. If automatic equipment is used, make sure it is adjusted so that final results is a "squared-up" box.

For sealing with metal staples or stitches, the following recommendations are made:

1. Use staples or stitches broad enough and long enough to clinch properly.
2. Regardless of whether your stapling (or stitching) equipment is power or manually operated, it should be sufficiently adaptable to your requirements.
3. Use enough staples, properly spaced. For best results flaps should be riveted, stapled or stitched not more than 2½ in. apart.
4. Stitching or stapling operations should be governed by type of fibre box being sealed.
5. Again—make sure that equipment is adjusted so that result will be a "squared-up" box.

## Study of Pea Aphid Control

A new Farmers Bulletin, No. 1945, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and entitled "The Pea Aphid on Peas and Methods for Its Control" calls attention to the various control measures now in use, including use of rotenone, nicotine and the vaporizer. Important features of the application of control measures are also discussed, and a life history of the insect is included in the bulletin.

Copies are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents each.